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The Anaconda Standard.

The only Newspaper in West-
ern Montana that goes to its
Readers every Monday morning

VO L.II.—NO. 24.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890.

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Office, First Street Between Main and Oak,
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Parties wishing situations and help will save
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—DEALER IN—
Fresh Game, Oysters and Fish.
Liquors, Cigars, Candies, Nuts and
Fruits, Butter, Fresh Eggs, and
COUNTRY PRODUCE
—A SPECIALTY—
East First Street, Anaconda, Mont.

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First-class Short Order
RESTAURANT CHOP HOUSE.
In rear of McKinley's Saloon,
—MAIN STREET,
Open Day and Night. Call and Try It.
Everything in the Market.

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Choice Groceries, Provisions
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FINE LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS
East Second Street,
NEAR CHESTNUT, ANACONDA

BIELBERG & CO
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—
Beef, Mutton and Pork,
GAME, ETC.
Anaconda, Montana

SLAVIN AND MAULIFFE

The American Heavy Weight Knocked
Out in the Second Round.

BIG JOE WAS NOT IN IT

A Very Poor Showing Made By the
Big Boy from California—The
Fight Lasts but Six
Minutes.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The much talked of
fight between Frank Slavin, the Australian
champion, and Joe Mauliffe, the American
heavy weight pugilist, took place at the
Ormonde club at 5 o'clock this morning.

At 3:30 o'clock the men were awakened
by their trainers and thoroughly sponged
down and rubbed, and each received a
stimulant in the form of an egg flip. At
about 5 o'clock the two principals entered
the ring, followed by their seconds.

On the call of time both men advanced
at once to the center of the ring. After
short preliminary sparring Slavin led off
rather low with his right. This was re-
turned by one from Mauliffe with his left,
which missed its mark. The Aus-
tralian quickly followed it up with a
good one from his left and then his right
was busy. In the exchanges which fol-
lowed Mauliffe landed decidedly the better
of it. When they broke away Mauliffe
landed a powerful blow on his opponent's
chest with his right, but Slavin promptly
retaliated, whereupon Mauliffe came to the
ground.

The second round ended in another
drop for Mauliffe, resulting in Slavin
being declared the winner.

After Mauliffe came to the ground in
the first round there was tremendous
cheering in the Australian's corner. Upon
Mauliffe arising the two got together
and Mauliffe landed a terrible blow on
Slavin's face. The American went at the
face of his man and hit him two tre-
mendous blows, time not being called un-
til Mauliffe left off with a decided ad-
vantage.

In the second round Mauliffe began
with his right on Slavin's face, then quick-
ly got away to escape a determined rush
by Slavin. The Australian chased his
man around the ring, who now began to
cut a sorry figure, and when they got close
enough Slavin was more strenuous in
dealing punishment with his right than
Mauliffe. After the men closed the
American broke away, having the worst
of the deal. On resuming the fight Slavin
saw his chance. Availing himself
of it very quickly he went in
to finish his already beaten man. He
soon knocked Mauliffe down with a
clear blow, and after waiting for his re-
turn recommenced most vigorously. It
was now all over with the Mission Boy, as
he only rose to receive terrific punish-
ment, and going down again as soft as
possible. Finally his seconds, seeing
further perseverance would be worse than
useless, intimated that Slavin had most
effectually defeated Mauliffe. The announce-
ment occasioned a scene of the
wildest enthusiasm. The fight was for
£1,000 and the Police Gazette champion-
ship belt.

The fight lasted six and three-quarter
minutes. Mauliffe's face showed marks
of severe punishment.

In order to bring the contest within the
limits of the law, six-ounce instead of
four-ounce gloves were used and the num-
ber of rounds reduced from 30 to 15 rounds.
The hour of the fight was kept secret in
order to avoid a mob crowding the en-
trances to the Ormonde club, the main
door of which was guarded with the great-
est vigilance. Slavin, accompanied by
Lewis, his manager, and his trainer, ar-
rived at the club at 6 o'clock last evening,
and went to bed. Mauliffe, attended by
his trainer, Billy Madden, and his man-
ager, Richard E. Fox, came later, and took
a shorter rest than his opponent.

At 1 o'clock in the morning sporting cel-
ebrities began to assemble at the scene
of the fight. Among the noted were Lord
Marcus Beresford, Count Kinskick, Hon.
M. Greville, P. O. Moore, Charles Mitchell
and Charles Archer.

At 4 o'clock the doors of the gymnasium
were opened and the ring ropes speedily
surrounded. The fighters appeared at
4:40 o'clock and were loudly cheered.
Both appeared in splendid condition.
Mauliffe was first to enter the ring. He
had for his seconds Jack Burke and Billy
Madden. Slavin was attended by Jem
Carney and McCarthy. When the ref-
erees took their positions and time was
called betting was 5 to 4 on Slavin.

Redress of Grievances Asked.
CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The general ad-
justment committee of the Chicago &
Northwestern engineers and firemen held
a secret conference with the general
manager and general superintendent this
morning. The conference is the result of
the annual meeting of the grievance com-
mittee, which has been in session here for
the past two weeks. The engineers and
firemen have formulated their grievances
which they ask the management to red-
ress. The grievance committee con-
cluded their labors this afternoon and ad-
journd until the next annual meeting
unless sooner called together.

Mutilated Body Found.
CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 26.—A horrible
crime, resembling in its details the mur-
der of Annie Leconey, was brought to
light this afternoon by the finding of the
mutilated body of Mrs. John Miller, aged
29, in the dense woods near her home in
Delaware township, this county, Ind.

Following this was a paper on the "Lease
System of Alabama and its Practical
Workings," was read by W. J. Lee, of
Greensboro, Ala., a member of the board
of inspectors of that state. This was fol-
lowed by discussion.

THE IRISH TRIALS.

O'Brien Reminds the Court That His Ship
Sails for America on Thursday.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—The streets of Tip-
perary were thronged with people till a
late hour last night discussing the excit-
ing events of the day. The situation this
morning is much more tranquil than yester-
day. The streets are still thronged
with people laboring under suppressed ex-
citement, but there has been no collision
with the police. The authorities are tak-
ing special precautions against possibili-
ties of an outbreak. A detachment of
soldiers are assisting the police in main-
taining order. The session of court was
of short duration this morning. The pre-
siding magistrate announced that it would
be impossible to go on with the case as
the judge of the county court required the
building. It would be necessary to ad-
journ further proceedings until the after-
noon.

Before the magistrate could declare
court adjourned, Timothy Healey sprang
to his feet and in the name of the defend-
ants offered an earnest protest against
adjournment. It was not right, he urged,
that the magistrates in such a case should
suit the action and convenience of the
county court. The judge of that tribunal
should be the one to yield instead of
insisting on the letter of his rights in the
premises. Healey's protest was unavailing.
As soon as he resumed
his seat the court adjourned until this
afternoon.

When the court reopened in the after-
noon Rohan proceeded with the state-
ment of the crown's case against the ac-
cused men. He read long extracts from
speeches made at various nationalist meet-
ings in the inauguration of the plan of campaign.

William O'Brien chaffingly reminded
Rohan that his ship was to sail for Amer-
ica on Thursday next.

When the court adjourned Rohan was
still speaking.

Timothy Harrington made a strong
protest against the court being pursued
by the prosecution. The protest, how-
ever, had no effect upon the court and the
present policy of the prosecution will, it is
generally believed, be maintained to the
end of the trial.

John Morley departed to-day for Eng-
land.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the House.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A resolution
was passed for the appointment of a sub-
committee of five of the world's fair com-
mittee to inquire into matters relative
thereto and report at the next session.

Enloe of Tennessee offered a resolution
stating that it was alleged the postmaster
of the house has on the roll of his em-
ployees at \$100 a month a man named
Bradley, who works in the government
printing office, and that Bradley pays \$35
a month to the son of the postmaster, who
does not work in the postoffice, and di-
recting the committee on accounts to in-
vestigate. A tilt between the speaker
and Enloe and Blount of Georgia, occurred
over the speaker calling them to order
for not confining themselves to the matter
of the resolution. They charged the
speaker with unfairness in restricting the
democrats' objects in hand more closely
than republicans. The speaker replied
that the democrats were more given to
transgression than the republicans.

Enloe spoke of his resolution of yester-
day and complained of having been de-
prived of the floor in a parliamentary but
rather unfair manner. There was quite
a lengthy discussion between himself,
the speaker and Blount, at the conclu-
sion of which the resolution was adopted.

Soon after McKinley brought in the
conference report on the tariff bill and it
was ordered printed in the Record.

McKinley then adjourned the confer-
ence, immediately after the reading of the
journal, he would call up the report
for consideration and final disposition.

McMillan wanted the time extended
until Monday.

McKinley said the bill as it would be
printed contained the changes recom-
mended by the conference committee.

As to many features of the bill the points
of disagreement had been perfectly well
understood for weeks and it was perfectly
understood what the conference com-
mittee recommended. Gentlemen on
both sides were anxious to get home and
he must insist upon consideration to-
morrow.

McMillan thereupon insisted upon the
reading of the conference report. The
reading was not completed at 6 o'clock,
when the house took a recess, before
which McKinley offered for reference a
resolution for the adjournment of con-
gress Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

The house at the evening session passed
112 pension bills and adjourned.

In the Senate.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Consideration
of the calendar was resumed and house
bill granting leave of absence to clerks
and employees of first and second class
postoffices passed.

On motion of Blair, house bill to amend
the act to prohibit the importation and
immigration of foreigners and aliens, un-
der contract or agreement to perform la-
bor, was taken from the calendar.

Plumb moved to amend the fifth sec-
tion, which provides that the act shall
not apply to professional artists, etc., by
inserting before the word artists the
word musical or otherwise. Agreed to.

Carlisle moved to substitute for the
words "regularly ordained ministers of
the gospel" the words "regularly ordained
or constituted ministers of religion," and
said that without that amendment the bill
would exclude Jewish rabbis. Agreed to.

Plumb moved to insert after the word
artists the words musicians. Agreed to.

Plumb offered an amendment that the
bill shall not apply to any organization
of musicians or orchestra.

The bill went over till to-morrow, leav-
ing the last amendment unacted upon,
and the senate resumed consideration of
the bill to establish a United States land
court.

Without action the senate adjourned.

Relief for Settlers.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The bill which
the house finally passed, after a confer-
ence with the senate, for the relief of set-
tlers on the Northern Pacific indemnity
lands applied to 400 settlers who entered
upon lands in Northern Minnesota. It al-
lows those who made settlement upon
the lands in good faith and were qual-
ified so to do to make settlement on other
lands within a year and be allowed upon
those other lands the benefit of the length
of time they resided as settlers upon the
lands upon which it had been decided they
had no right to make entry.

THE CHILD IS BORN

McKinley's Bill As Finally Reported
By the Conference Committee.

The Binding Twine Trust Wins Its
Fight—Poor Power Knocked
Out—Carter Receiving
"Wire Me" Poems.

Special to the Standard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—McKinley's
prohibitory tariff bill came in from the
conference committee this afternoon at a
few minutes after 5 o'clock. The free
binding twine men were knocked out,
and the binding twine assumes a protec-
tive duty of seven-tenths of a cent a
pound. The smelters of lead ore were
unable to postpone the operation of the
cent and a half duty on ore. The sena-
tors, including Power, who threatened to
vote against the bill if binding twine was
not made free, will not live up to their
threats.

When Power was told this afternoon
that Pettigrew of South Dakota would
have all of the Cheyennes in his state
moved to Montana, Power answered: "I
guess Pettigrew is right."

Carter is being showered by a number
of versions in rhyme of his now famous
telegram "wire me." All of his friends
in Montana are sending them to him. He
hopes to be able to make a valuable col-
lection of them.

The democrats are now talking quietly
of compelling the republicans to pass the
tariff bill with a quorum of their own
members. If they do, it will not be easy
to adjourn next Tuesday, the day upon
which the majority hope to go away.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT.

Important Changes Made in the Tariff
Bill by the Conference.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—After 10 days' hard
work the conference committee on the
tariff bill completed its work this after-
noon and reported the result to the
house.

The committee had to deal with 464
amendments. 1: the more important
items the result of the committee's action
was as follows: The date when the bill
will take effect was made October 6. Feb-
ruary 1 next is fixed as the ultimate date
upon which goods deposited in bond be-
fore October 1 may be withdrawn at the
old rates of duty.

In the case of sugar, the conference
committee in place of a uniform bounty
of two cents on grades provided by the
house, included maple sugar and adopted
the following provision: On and after
July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1905, there
shall be paid from any moneys in the
treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated, under the provisions of section
3,689 of the revised statutes, to producers
of sugar testing not less than 90 degrees
by polariscope, from beets, sorghum or
sugar cane grown within the United
States, or from maple sap produced
within the United States, a bounty of 2
cents per pound, and upon sugar testing
less than 90 degrees, and not less than 80
degrees, a bounty of 1 1/2 cents per pound,
under such rules and regulations as the
commissioner of internal revenue, with
the approval of the secretary of the treas-
ury, may prescribe. In the case of im-
ported sugars, the house provision of No.
16 Dutch standard, below which sugar
will be free, is adopted; but on higher
grades the rate of duty is reduced as fol-
lows: All sugars above No. 16 in color
shall pay a duty of five-tenths of 1 cent
per pound, provided that all sugars above
No. 16 in color shall pay one-tenth of 1
cent per pound in addition to the rate
herein provided for, when exported from
the United States, or when imported from
any other country, when and so long as
such country pays or shall hereafter pay,
directly or indirectly a bounty on the ex-
portation of any such sugar as may be in-
cluded in this grade, which is greater than
is paid on raw sugars of lower saccharine
strength.

All of the paragraphs inserted by the
senate providing for a customs commis-
sion were stricken out by the conference.
The case of glass bottles, where the
senate reduced the rates, the conference
fixed rates on sizes above one pint and
more at 1 cent per pound, and on smaller
sizes down to one-fourth of a pint, at 1 1/2
cents, and on sizes below at 50 cents per
gross.

On plain pressed glassware, a single
rate of 60 per cent is adopted instead of
the higher compound house rate, and the
same is done in the case of cut and deco-
rated glassware. The 45 per cent house
rate struck out by the senate on chemical
glassware is reinstated; 60 per cent is
fixed for thin and heavy globe glass in-
stead of the house rates, struck out by the
senate, also in the case of porcelain
glazes. A uniform 60 per cent rate is
established on unpainted cylinder, crown
and window glass. When the senate
made an average reduction of one-quar-
ter of a cent, the conference adopted one-
eighth of a cent reduction, as well as the
senate provision that each box shall con-
tain fifty square feet.

On pyrites, the senate rate of one-half a
cent per pound on that containing copper
is retained.

On boiler and other plate iron and
steel new grades are established, valued
at 2 cents or less per pound, on which the
rates run as follows: Below 1 cent, 3-10 of
a cent; below 1 3-10 cents, 65-100 of a cent
per pound; below 2 cents, 8-10 of a cent
per pound. On higher grades the rates
fixed are: Above 2 cents, 1 4-10 cents;
above 2 cents, 1 3-10; above 4 cents, 2
cents; above 7 cents, 2 8-10; above 10
cents, 3 3-10 cents; above 13 cents, 45 per
cent. Plates thinner than No. 10 are to
pay the same duty as finer sheets. The
senate gauges for pop iron are adopted
and for railway bars of iron or steel the
house rate of 6-10 of a cent per pound ob-
tains.

Nickel in matte or other crude form is
restored to the free list. Nickel, nickel
rod, alloy in which nickel is of the chief
value, 10 cents a pound; zinc in blocks or
pigs, 1 1/2 cents a pound; manufactures
not specially provided for, composed
wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, cop-
per, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, or any
other metal, 45 per cent ad valorem.

In steel ingots and blooms the senate
rate of 10 cents is retained, but 1 3-10
cents in value and above that the higher
house rate prevails.

On iron and steel bars, or plates cold
rolled or blued, the higher house rates
are retained.

In the case of sawed boards and lum-
ber of white pine, the senate rate of \$1 is
adopted and the provision for the reten-
tion of the old duty to cover foreign ex-
port, is retained.

In the internal revenue features of the
bill, nearly all the house provisions are
restored. The provisions removing all
restrictions on farmers and growers of to-
bacco, are restored and a proviso added
that a farmer shall furnish, on applica-
tion of any internal revenue officer, a
statement of his sales, etc. A fine of \$500
is provided for violation of this pro-
vision.

The conference committee struck out
the senate amendments providing for a
tariff commission.

The tax on smoking and manufactured
tobacco and on snuff, is placed at 6 cents
per pound.

Opium manufacturers are taxed \$10 per
pound upon opium manufactured in the
United States for smoking purposes, and
only persons who are citizens of the
United States are permitted to engage in
its manufacture. The senate amend-
ment providing that all special internal
revenue taxes shall become due July 1,
1891, is retained.

The senate established in the wool
schedules where amendments were made
was as follows: Woolen or worsted
yarns, from the hair of camels, goats or
other animals, valued above thirty cents
a pound, and a half times the duty on
unwashed wool of the first class; on
woolen or worsted cloths valued at 30
cents a pound, three times the duty on
unwashed wool of the first class; on cloth-
ing ready made and articles of wearing
apparel of every description, made up or
manufactured wholly or in part, not
specially provided for and plushes and
other pile fabrics, all the foregoing com-
posed of or in part of wool, worsted,
hair of camels, goats or other animals,
four and one-half times the duty imposed
by this act on unwashed wool of the first
class and 60 per cent ad valorem;
carpets and carpeting of wool, flax
or cotton, not specially provided for, 50
per cent ad valorem. The house con-
ference yielded reluctantly. An amend-
ment was added to that of the senate im-
posing an addition of 30 per cent on
packages in which oranges, lemons and
limes are imported.

The paragraphs inserted by the senate
imposing a discriminating duty of 10 per
cent on tea when the product of coun-
tries east of the cape of Good Hope was
struck out.

The senate struck out the bounty pro-
visions proposed in the silk schedule of the
bill passed by the house.

On duties on raw cotton, which the house
placed on the free list, the conference de-
cided to return to the dutiable list at 15
per cent ad valorem. The present ad-
ministrative section relative to imported
articles being forbidden entry where the
business mark of domestic manufacturers
is simulated, read as follows, as adopted
in the conference: "On and after March
1, 1891, no article of imported merchandise
which shall copy or simulate the name
or trade mark of any domestic manufac-
ture or manufacturer, shall be admitted
to entry at any custom house in the
United States."

The conferees, speaking of the effect of
the bill on revenues, say they
do not believe there is any mate-
rial difference between the house and
senate bills in the matter of the estimated
reduction made in the dutiable schedules,
namely, \$60,000,000, and their action has
not materially affected the estimate
given except in the restoration of the
internal revenue provisions of the house,
and on that point they say that for
the year ending June 30, 1890, the receipts
from special taxes from the class of per-
sonal property relieved by the bill were
\$1,515,481; from taxes on tobacco, \$18,235,
482; and from snuff \$737,731. By the pas-
sage of the bill the reduction in revenue
from tobacco will be \$4,581,370 and from
snuff \$184,433, making from these two
sources an aggregate of \$4,765,803. Add-
ing these figures to the reduction which
would follow in the abolition of special
taxes would make the total reduction in
internal revenue receipts \$6,281,274. The
probable reduction by the customs sched-
ules will be about \$60,000,000, which would
give an aggregate reduction by the bill of
about \$66,000,000.

OVER THE NORTHWEST

A Democratic Club Organized at Gran-
ite and Officers Elected.

Logan County, Idaho, Swarming
With Nominees and Speakers—
Democratic Rally at Bellevue
Missoula Matters.

Special to the Standard.

GRANITE, Sept. 26.—A democratic club
has been organized here that for enthu-
siasm and prospective good work for the
party takes the cake. Edward Slavin
was elected president; W. J. Swartz sec-
retary; Fred Sewell, assistant secretary
and Foster Williams treasurer. Several
committees were appointed for the pur-
pose of seeing that every democrat is
registered. A committee was also ap-
pointed to draft resolutions and by-laws,
and it is proposed to have a mass meeting
every Saturday night. The first one will
take place Saturday, September 27, at
Knights of Labor hall, at 8 o'clock p. m.
At his own special request Paul A. Foss,
who to the regret of all was not present,
was elected an honorary member of the
club. It begins to look very favorable for
a good democratic majority here. It
would be a good idea for the county cen-
tral committee to arrange for a speaker
to address the club on the issues Sat-
urday, October 4.

John A. Kelly, the noted base ball
catcher, was married yesterday at Deer
Dodge to Miss Maggie Peoples. They
will return to Granite, where Mr. Kelly
will go into business.

E. A. Herman, the Granite company's
paymaster, will be married to Miss
Renovard, a sister of Mrs. B. Thayer,
next Sunday.

E. Thebaud returned yesterday from a
business trip to Missoula.

Dan Arms, one of Granite's rustling
business men, came home to-day from a
business trip.

FROM MISSOULA.

Election of Officers—A Number of Min-
ing Locations Filed.

Special Correspondence of the Standard.

MISSOULA, Sept. 26.—The first annual
meeting of the Missoula Fire Clay, Brick
& Tile company was held on Tuesday
evening. Officers were elected as follows:
President, O. Peppard; vice-president,
Charles Morton; secretary, George T.
Scully; treasurer, N. W. Angevine. It
was decided to set aside 25,000 shares of
stock as treasury stock of which 5,000 will
be placed on the market in Missoula, 5,000
in Butte and 5,000 in Helena. None of
the stock is to be sold below par, namely 50
cents a share. It is proposed to run the
present tunnel in about four hundred feet
to erect complete works for the manu-
facture of fire clay, as soon as the
representatives of the company will upon
the matter.

The new company
meets with the approval of business men
here, and it is hoped by the officers that it
will do the same in Butte, Anaconda and
Helena, to which places a representative
will soon be sent to make contracts for
the delivery of clay.

The following mining locations were
filed to-day: Canyon placer claim of 20
acres in the Shearer district by Max Bour-
gein; Missoula Sand mining claim by
Daniel J. Heyfron; Copper Mountain, Cop-
per King and Great Republic quartz
claims on Copper mountain, about seven
miles southeast of the St. Regis house by
Timothy Kelley, W. S. Hosmer, and Dan-
iel A. Steele.

A MILLION IN CASH.

Mr. Pardee of Phillipsburg Gets a For-
tune for a Mine in Texas.

Special to the Standard.

PHILLIPSBURG, Sept. 26.—From recent
advices from New York city it is learned
that James K. Pardee of Phillipsburg has
made another one of his phenomenal
raises, having sold his interest in a min-
eral paint mine located at some place in
Texas for a cool million in cash. Mr.
Pardee has been a resident of Phillipsburg
since 1875, and during that time he has
been the leading spirit in numerous min-
ing enterprises both here and in other
portions of the state.

James B. Leahy and Marshal Damm of
Butte were among Phillipsburg's visitors
to-day.

James Patten, the well known mining
man, returned on to-day's train from the
county seat.

IDAHO POLITICS.

Logan County Swarming with Nominees
and